



# Fabry-Perot Interferometer for Column CO<sub>2</sub>

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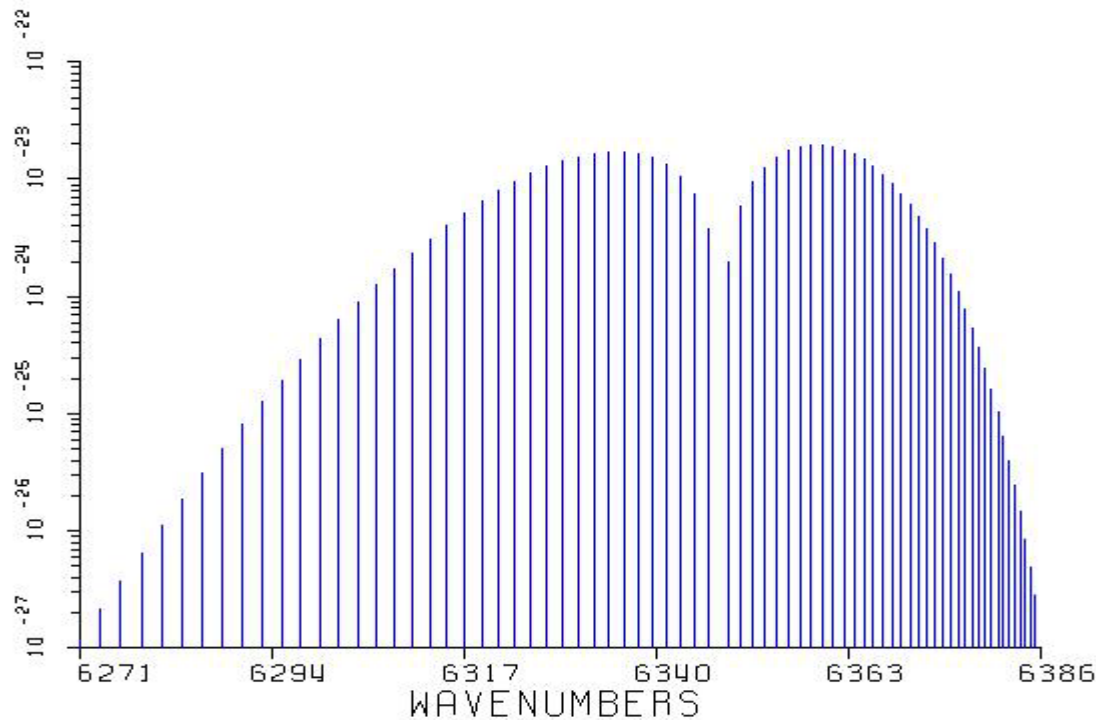
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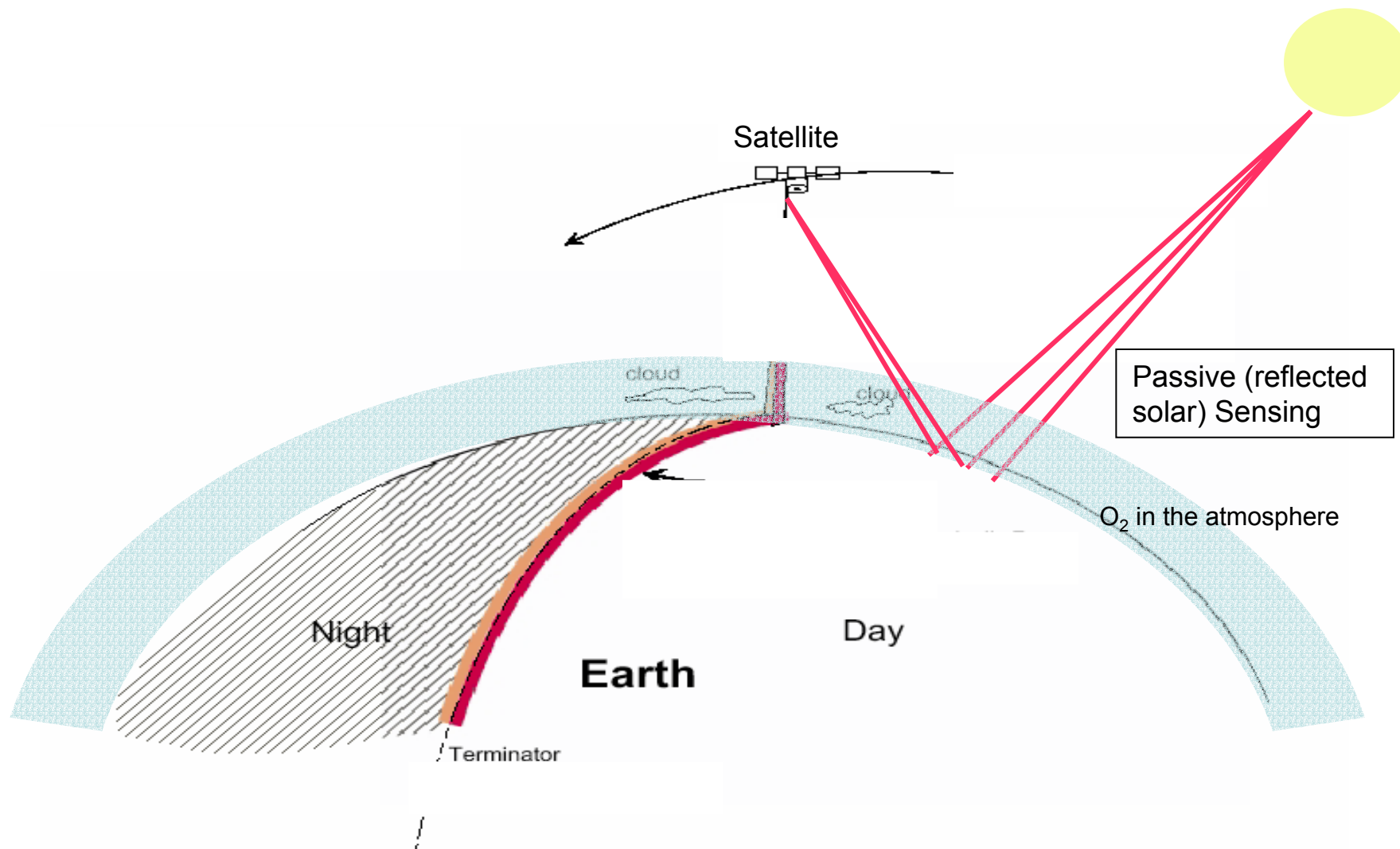
# Objective

To construct a prototype instrument for deployment on aircraft that will demonstrate the feasibility of an innovative technique for measuring column average CO<sub>2</sub> from space with precision >.3%





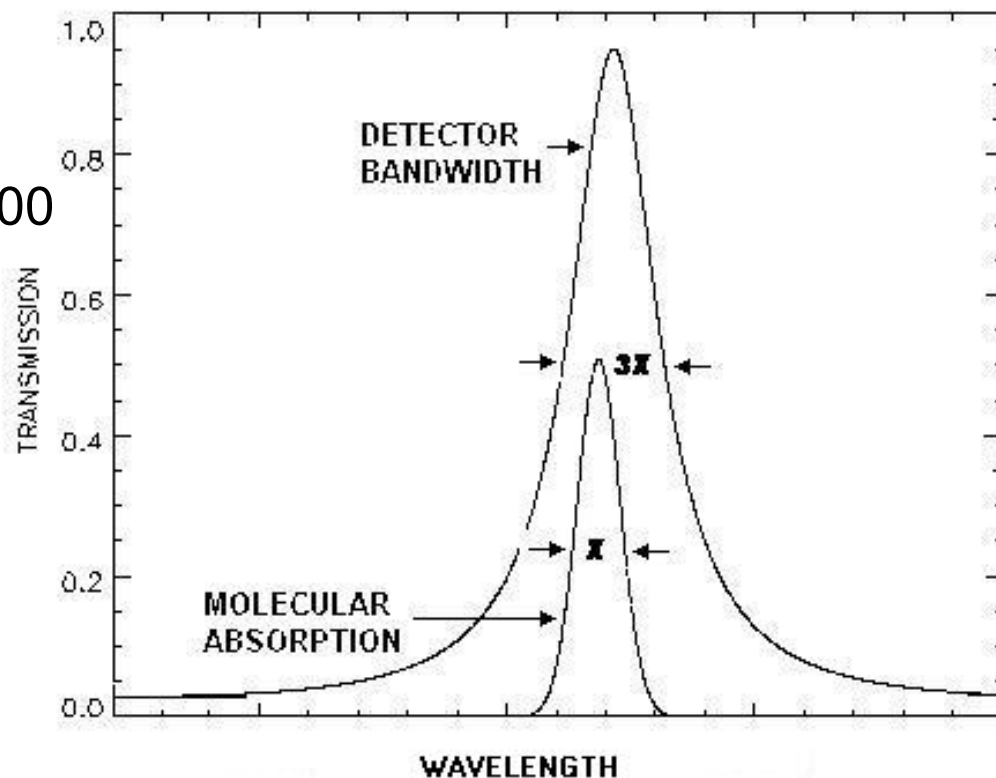
# Space-based Measurement Approach





# Motivation

- TYPICAL CO<sub>2</sub> LINEWIDTH ~ 40PM
- IMPLIES RESOLUTION ~35000
- PRECISION >0.003
- REQUIRES BIG SIGNALS
- FOR A GRATING SPECTROMETER THIS MEANS A **BIG** INSTRUMENT





# Matching Bandpass to Linewidth

AN INTERFEROMETER HAS MUCH GREATER LUMINOSITY FOR ITS SIZE THAN A GRATING WHEN OPERATED AT EQUAL RESOLUTION. THIS IS CALLED THE JACQUINOT ADVANTAGE.

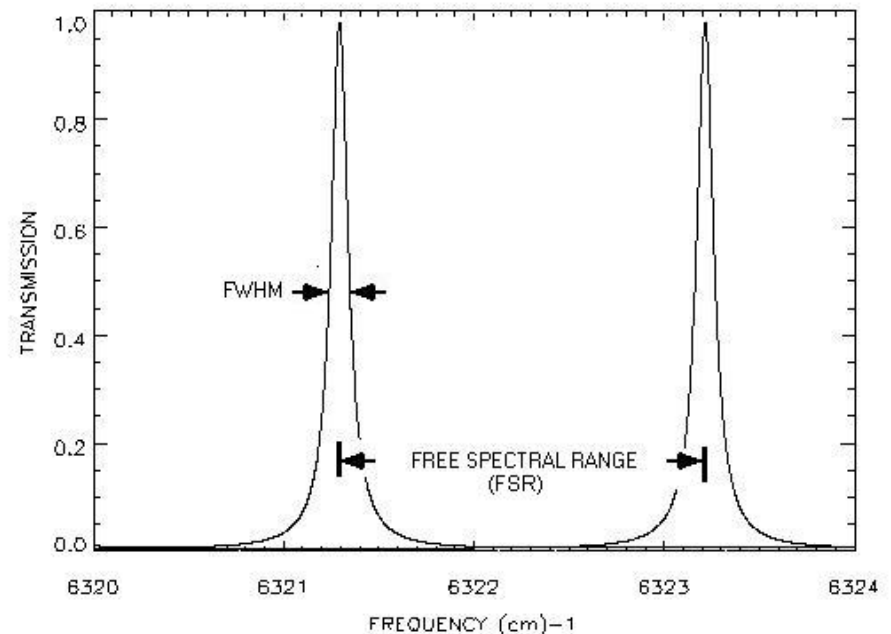
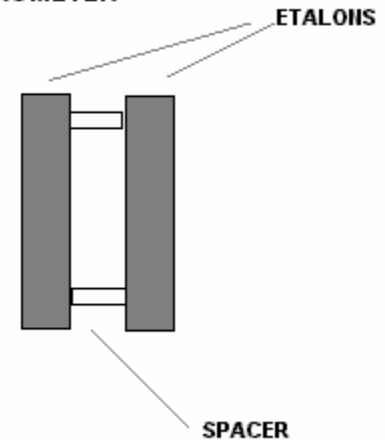
FABRY-PEROT IS ONE OF THE SIMPLIST TYPES OF INTERFEROMETER.

$$n\lambda = 2\mu l \cos \phi$$

$$\text{FSR} = 1/(2\mu l \cos \phi)$$

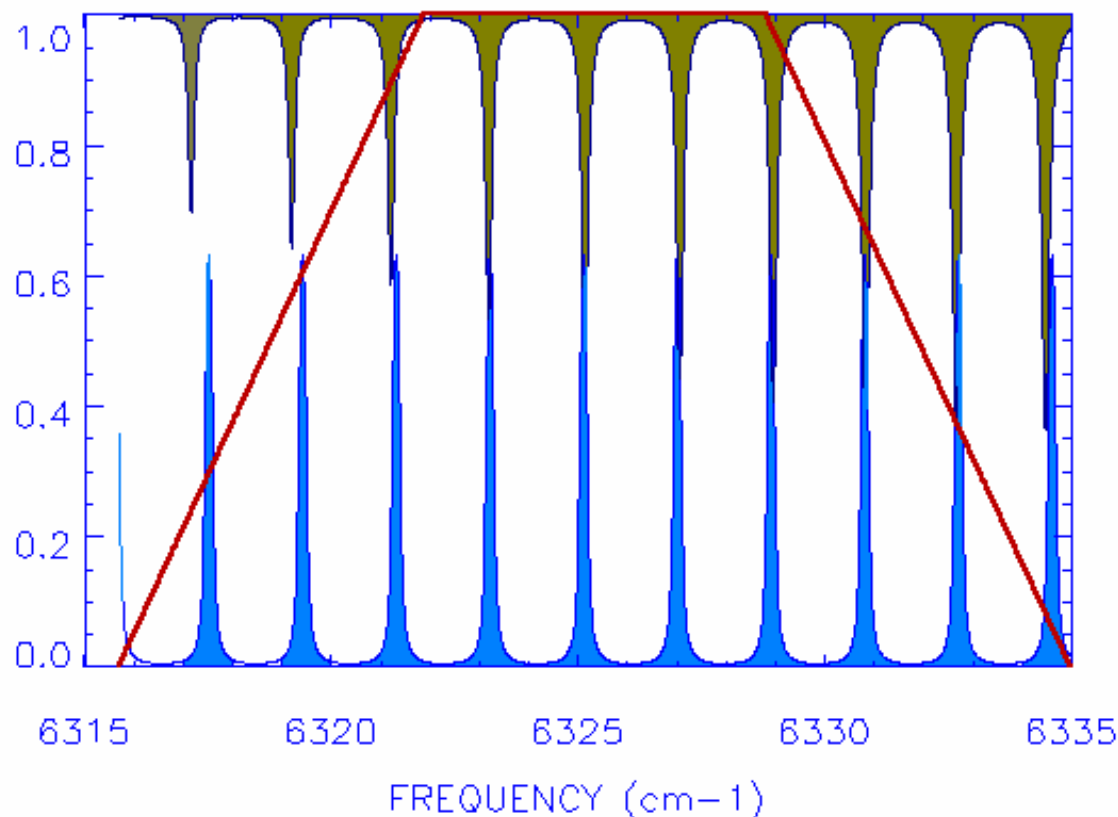
$$\text{finesse} = \text{FSR}/\text{FWH} = \pi R^{1/2}/(1-R)$$

2 ETALON FABRY-PEROT INTERFEROMETER





# Modeled Overlap of Fringes and CO<sub>2</sub> Lines



FUSED SILICA FP ETALON .191 CM THICK

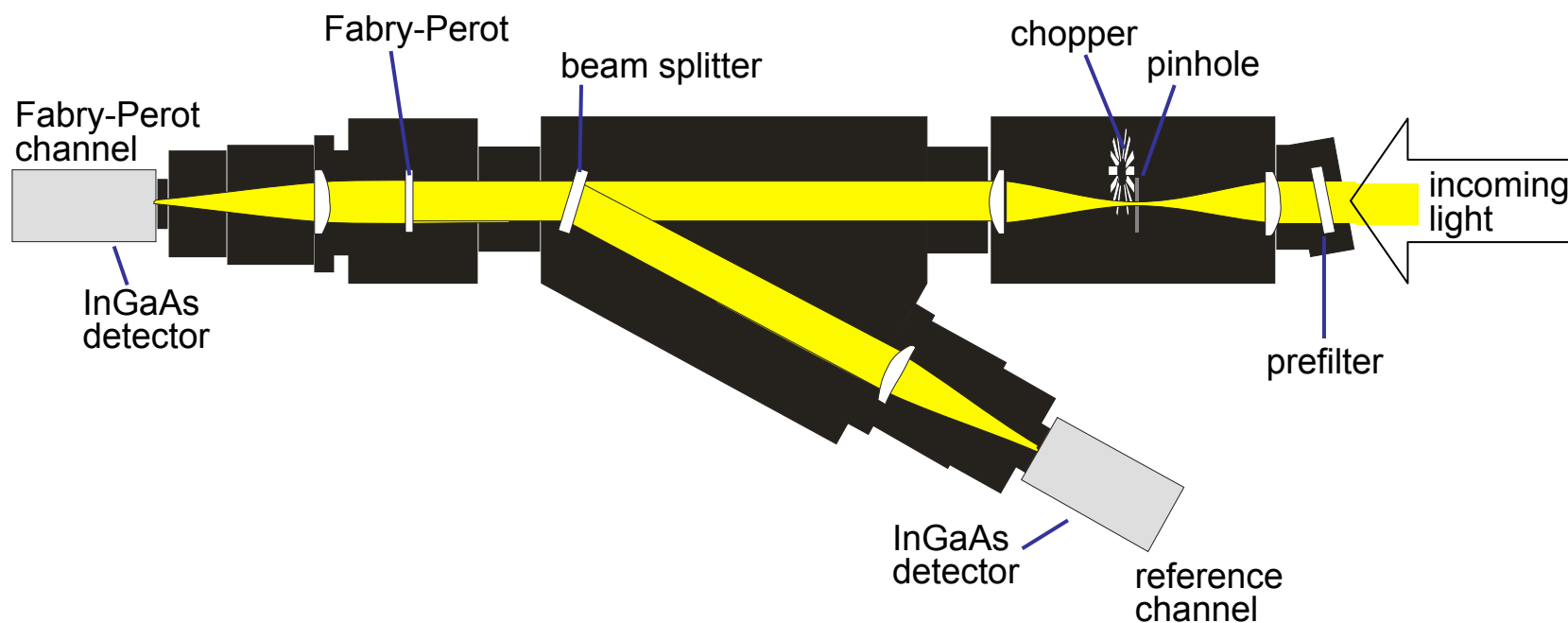
REFLECTIVE FINESSE=10

SENSITIVITY=1565



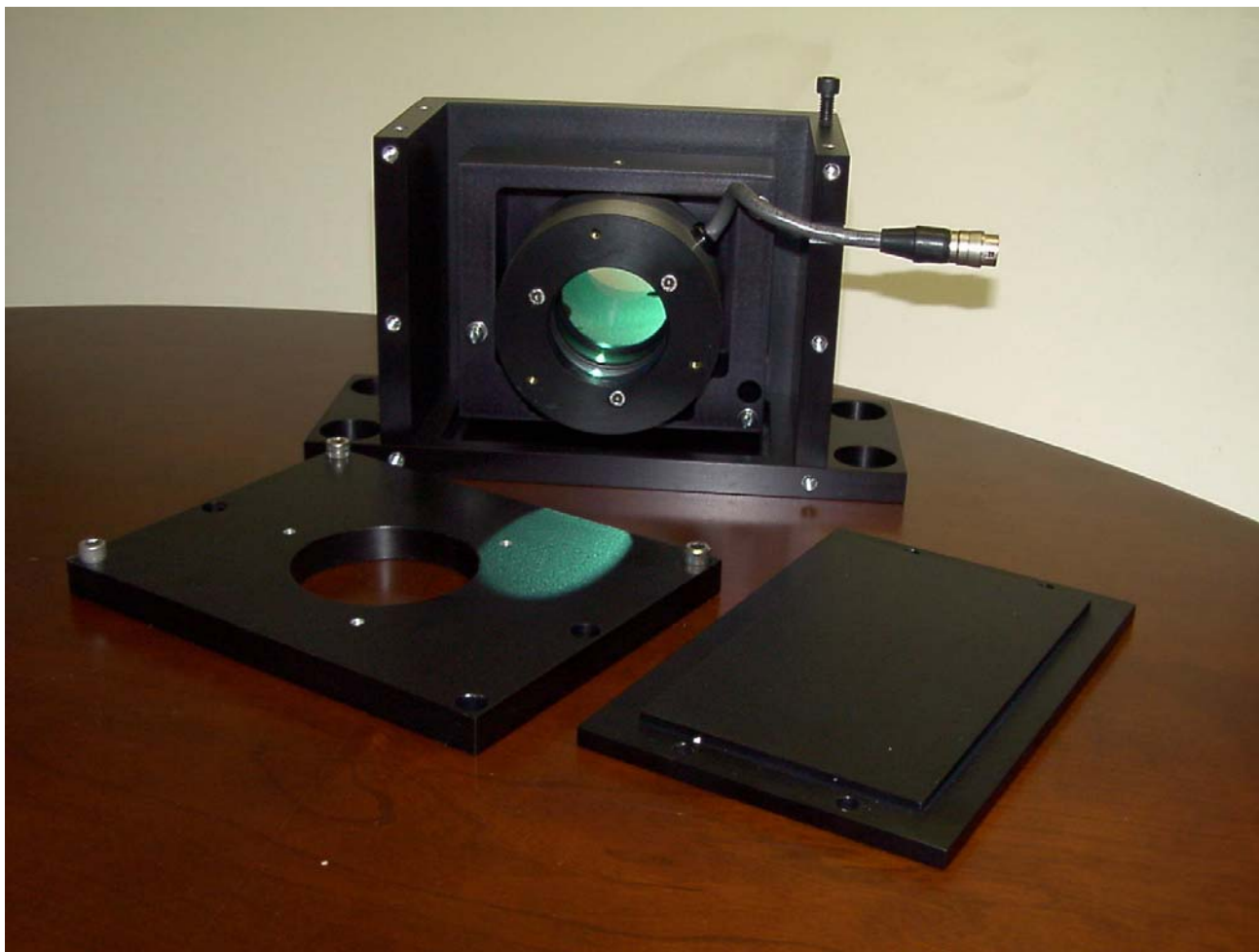


# Instrument Design





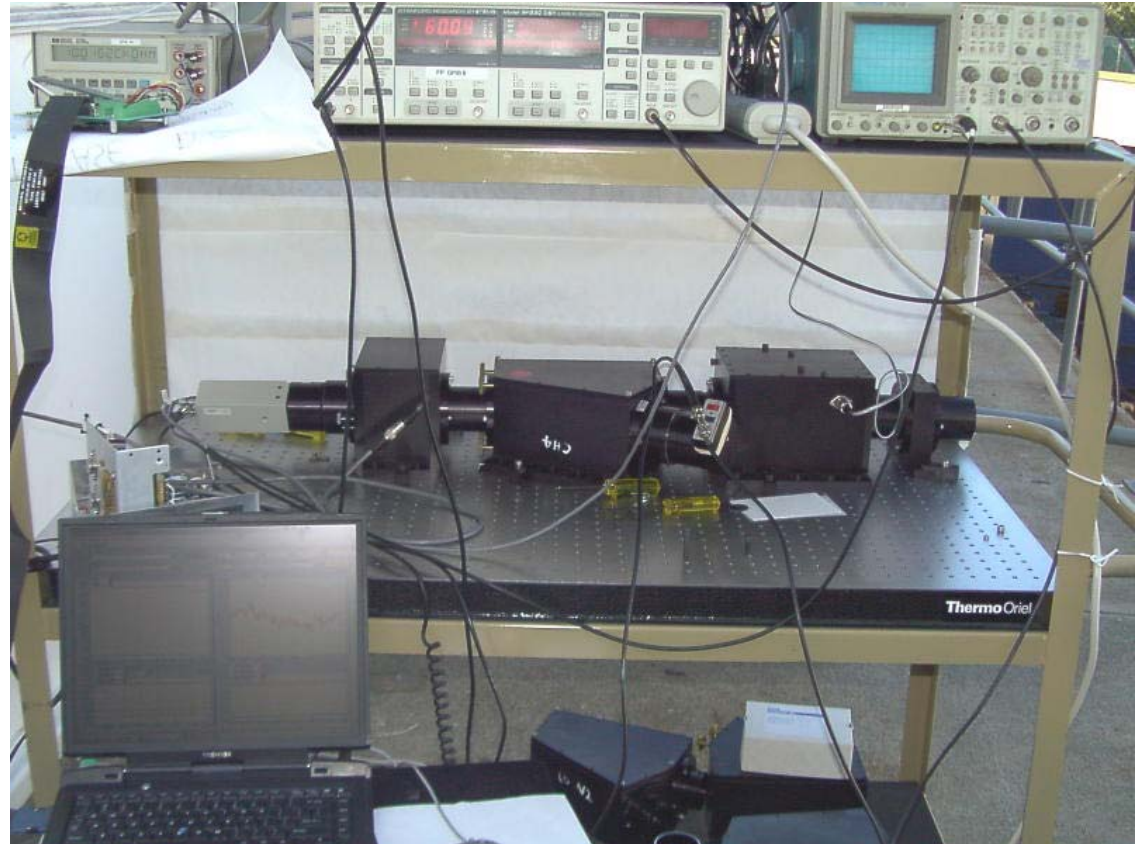
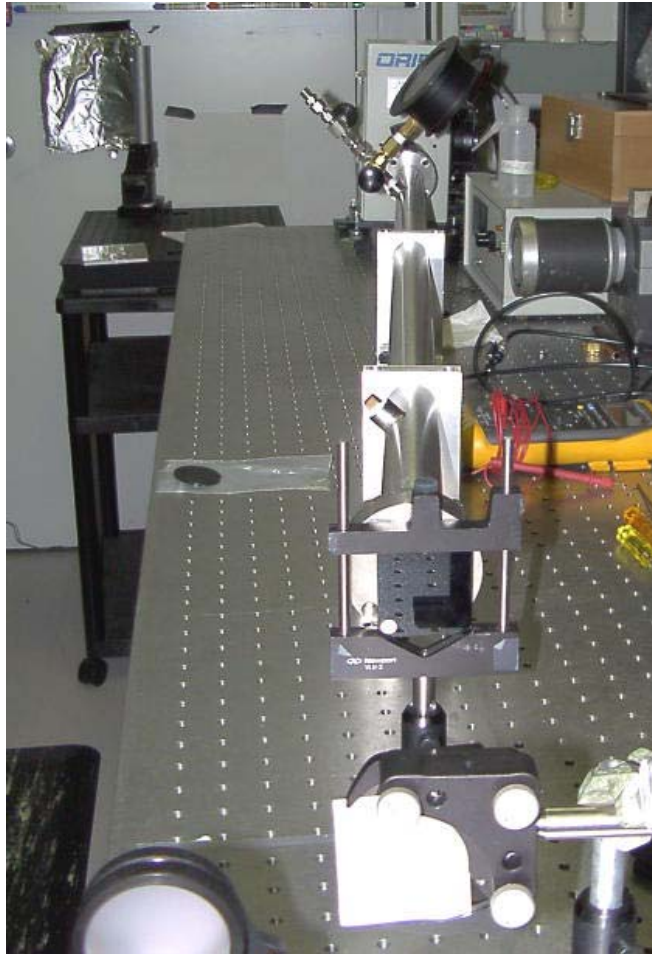
# Solid Fabry-Perot etalon in oven and optical mount





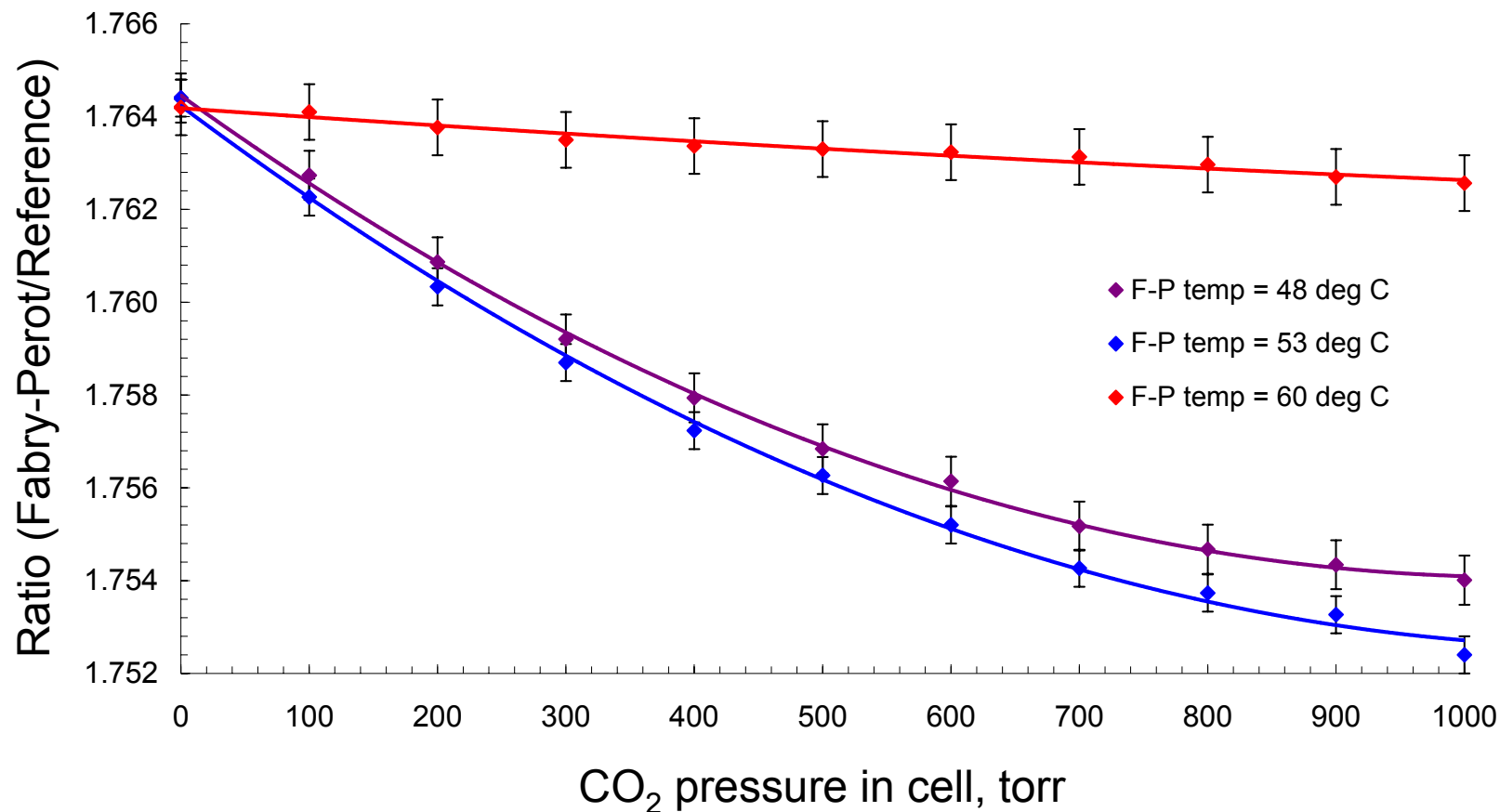


# Laboratory Prototype



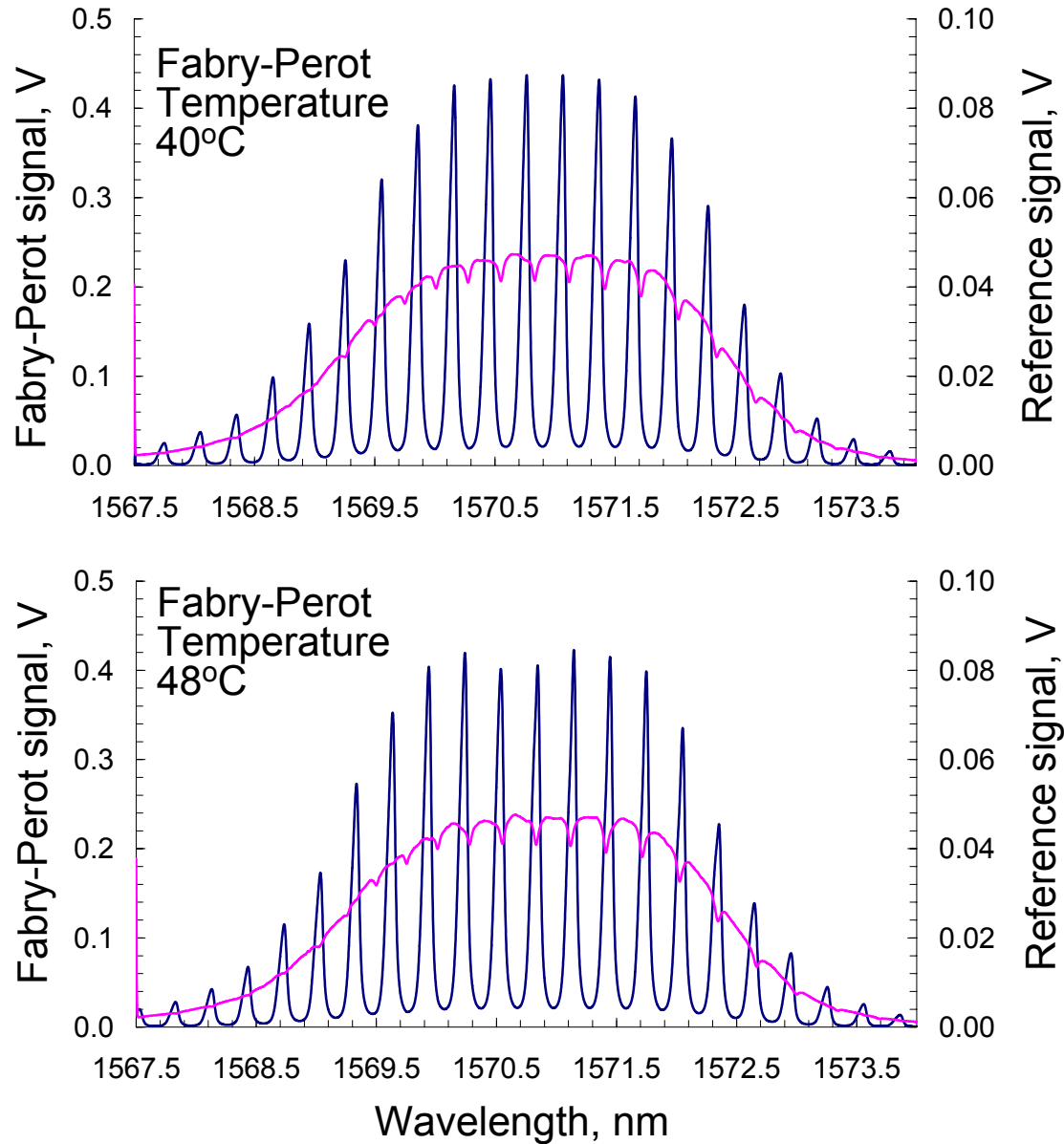


# Ratio as a Function of CO<sub>2</sub> Pressure





# Comparison of Overlap at Two Temperatures



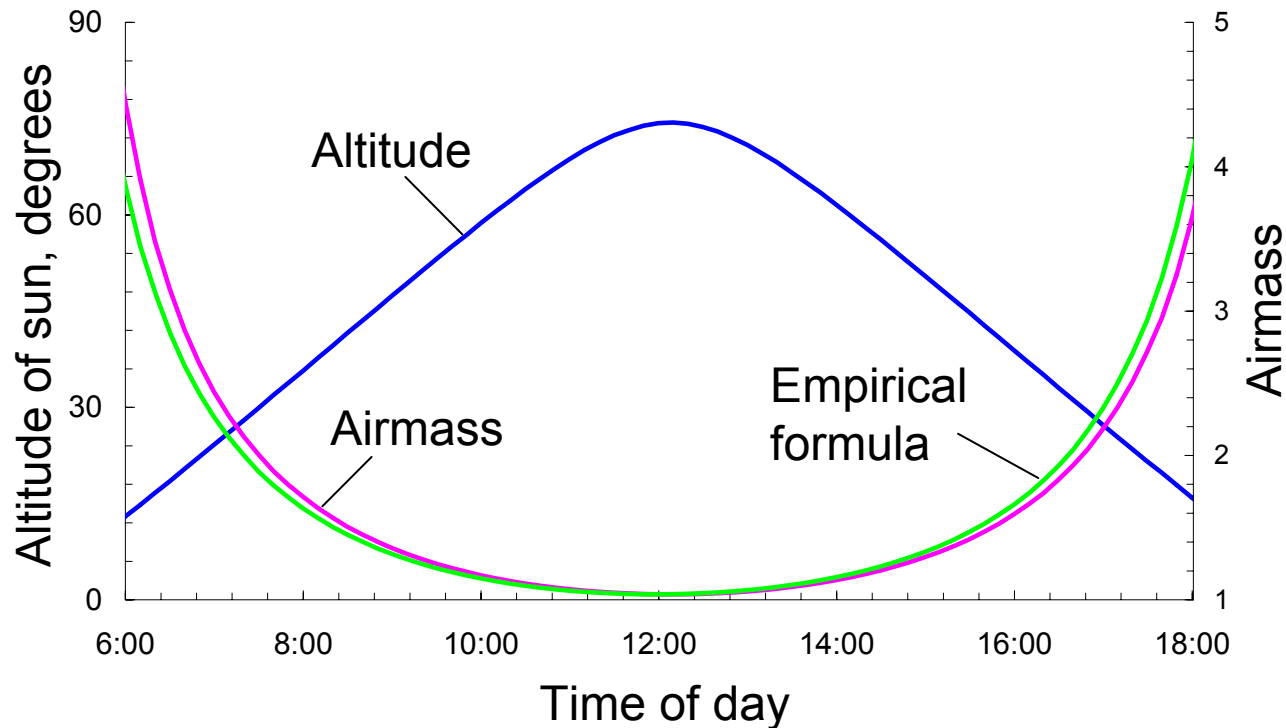


# Ground Testing





# Altitude and Airmass



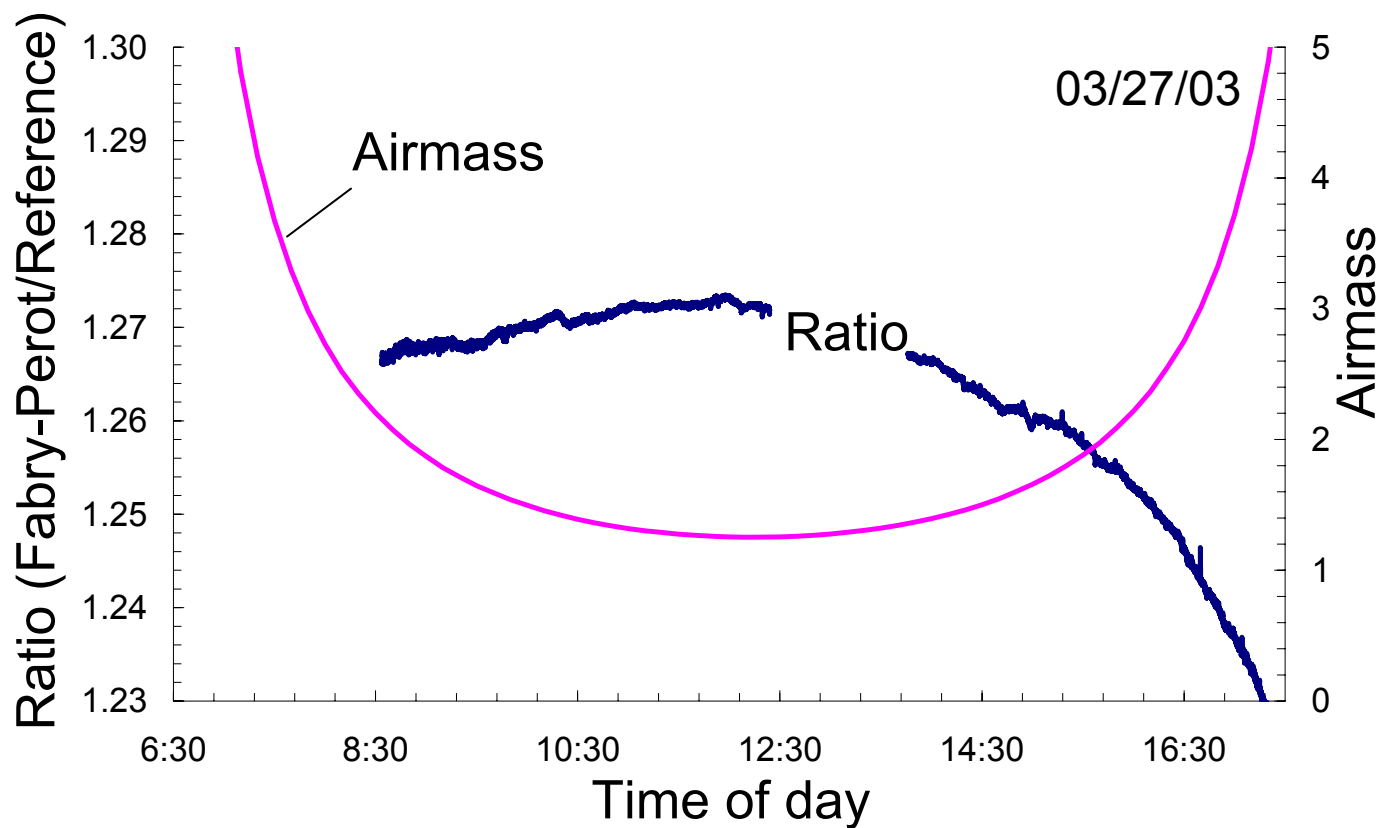
- Altitude data for June 16, 2003 in Greenbelt, MD  
Astronomical Applications Department US Naval  
Observatory, Washington, DC 20392-5420
- $\text{Airmass} = \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{180}(90 - \text{altitude})\right)$   $ALT = \text{altitude}(\text{radians})$
- $\text{Airmass}_{\text{formula}}^{\text{Empirical}} = 1229 + \left(614 \cdot \sin(ALT)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (614 \cdot \sin(ALT))$





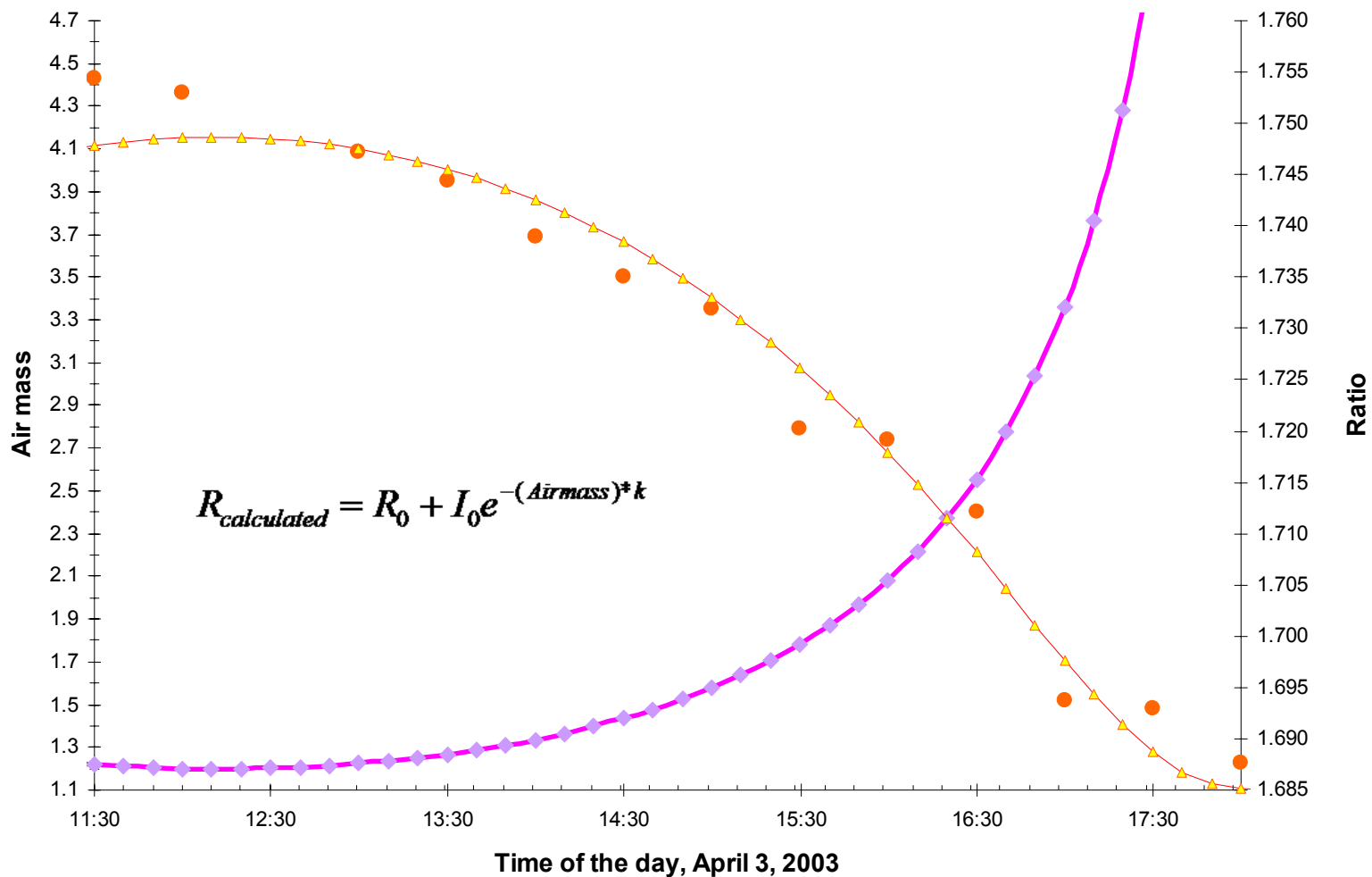


# Preliminary Data



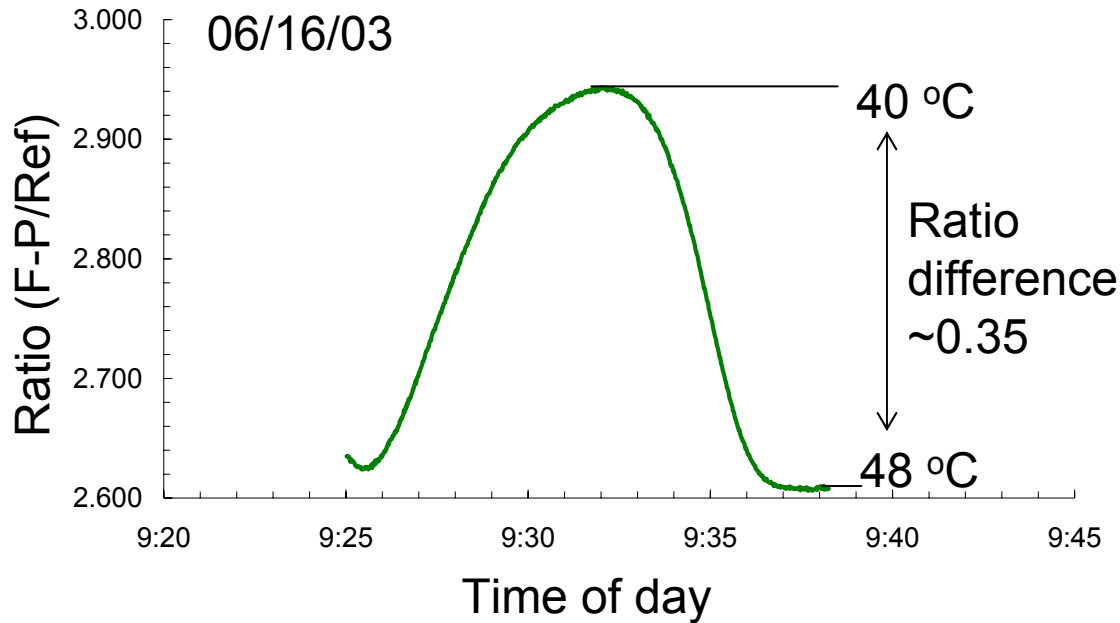


# Direct Sunlight Data





# Sensitivity Estimate



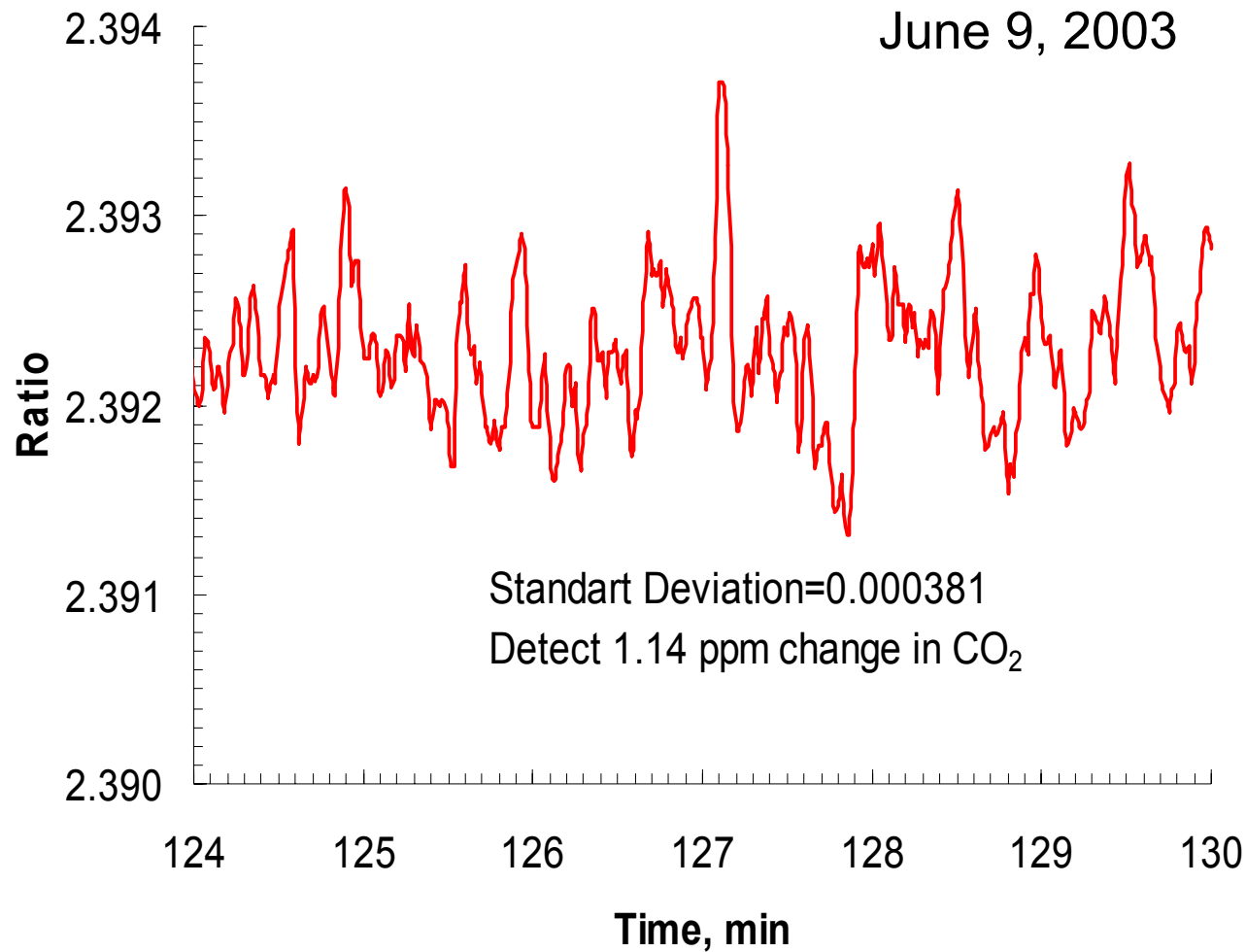
- At time of F-P temperature scan, airmass  $\approx 1.2$
- CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere is 360 ppm
- $1.2 \times 360 \text{ ppm} \approx 430 \text{ ppm}$
- Ratio changes 0.35 for 430 ppm
- Thus, sensitivity to 1 ppm change is  $0.35/430 = 0.0008$





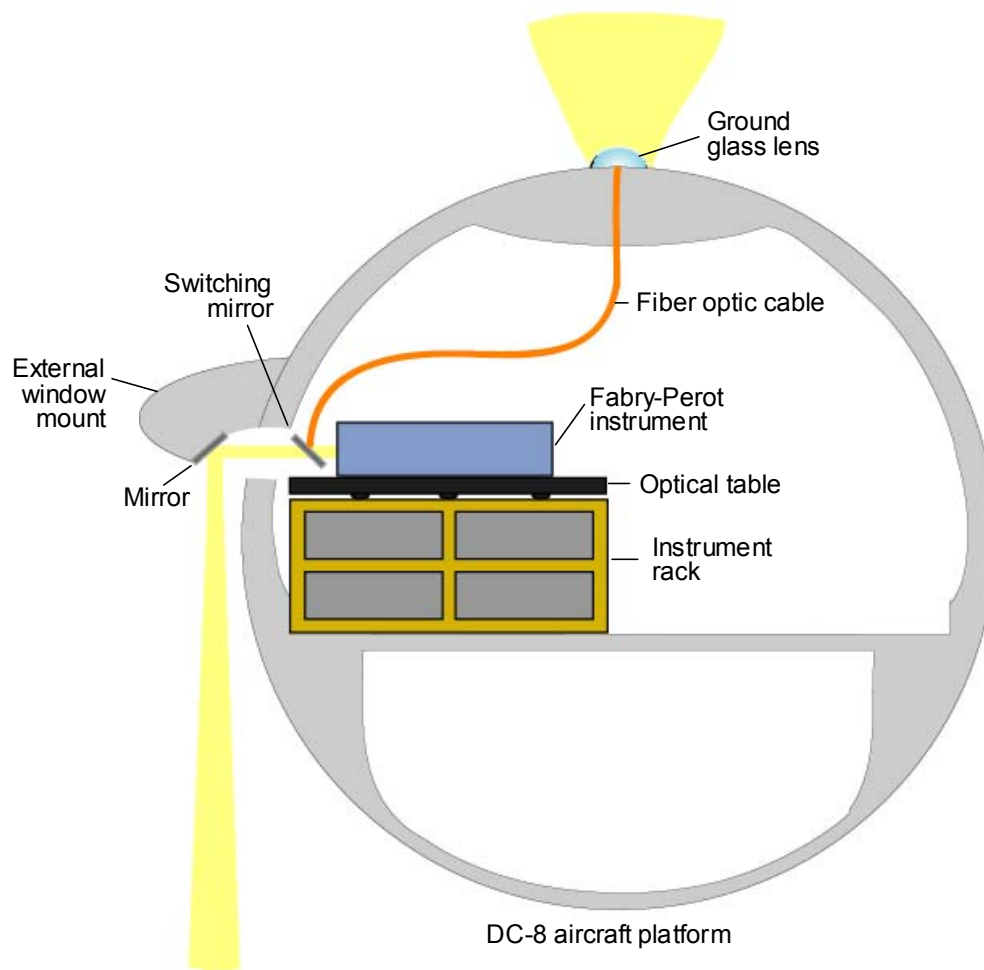


# Detection Limit Estimate





# DC-8 Aircraft Platform





# Summary & Status

- **FABRY-PEROT BASED SYSTEM FOR CO<sub>2</sub> COLUMN MEASUREMENT IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AT GSFC**
- **PERFORMANCE OF PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS HAS BEEN VERIFIED**
- **SENSITIVITY CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTATIONS ~1.2 PPM WITH 2:1 SNR IN ONE SECOND OF AVERAGING AT PRESENT**
- **InGaAs DETECTOR WITH LOWER NOISE IDENTIFIED**
- **DESIGN NEARING FINALIZATION**
- **DIFFERENTIAL SENSITIVITY (ie. CALIBRATION) MEASUREMENTS ABOUT TO BEGIN**
- **AIRBORNE SYSTEM TO BE EVALUATED IN ABOUT 1 YEAR**





## Summary & Status (continued)

- **F-P's FOR O2 CHANNEL (USED FOR NORMALIZATION) EXPECTED IN 2-3 WEEKS. OTHER PARTS IN HAND.**
- **EXTENSION TO OTHER SMALL MOLECULES LOOKS PROMISING**
- **POTENTIAL FOR SMALL, SIMPLE SYSTEM WITH EASY ADAPTATION FOR SATELLITE USE**





# Acknowledgements

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